

Special Report on Changes to the Greenbelt

August 2023

Why we did this work

- On January 11, 2023, the Auditor General of Ontario received a joint letter from all three Ontario Opposition Party leaders requesting a value-for-money audit and an assessment of the financial and environmental impacts of the government's decision to remove lands from the Greenbelt.
- In December 2022, the Province amended the Greenbelt Plan and Greenbelt Area boundary to remove (or re-designate) 15 sites, totalling about 7,400 acres, from the Greenbelt—a swath of about 2 million acres of protected farmland, wetlands and woodlands encircling the densely populated Greater Golden Horseshoe region in southern Ontario.

Why it matters

- The government advised that opening up parts of the Greenbelt for development supported its goal to build 1.5 million housing units across Ontario over the next 10 years.
- Greenbelts are used around the world to protect natural land and agricultural land from urban sprawl, to conserve nature, contain urban growth and to provide recreational spaces for the public.
- Ontario's Greenbelt—the world's largest—was created in 2005 to permanently protect productive farmland and natural features from uncontrolled urban sprawl in the Greater Golden Horseshoe.
- The Greenbelt plays an important role in sustaining ecological and human health and has some of the most productive farmland in Canada.

What we found

he Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (Housing Ministry) had already allocated the entirety is the 1.5-million-unit housing target to municipalities in October 2022—one month before the overnment's proposal to remove land from the Greenbelt. The government and the Housing Ministry did not have evidence that removing land from the reenbelt was needed to meet the government's housing goals. Intario's Housing Affordability Task Force determined that a shortage of land was not the cause if the province's housing challenges and that the Greenbelt and other environmentally sensitive grace must be protected.
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hief Planners in the regions of Durham, Hamilton and York—which are home to all 15 sites moved from the Greenbelt—told us that Greenbelt land was not needed to meet the housing irgets assigned to them by the Housing Ministry and that there is sufficient land outside the reenbelt in their regions that is already or easily serviced.
ne Regional Planning Commissioners of Ontario, a group of senior municipal planning leaders om across Ontario, stated it does not support the removal of lands from the Greenbelt as a ecessary step to address Ontario's housing needs.
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Selection of Sites Not Transparent, Objection or Fully Informed Rather than allow the Housing Ministry's public service to conduct a rigorous, comprehensive and expert-serviced process to identify and choose lands for removal, the Housing Minister's off directod a seyscent neam (the Genethe Phoject Emails to be removed, enforced and expertensive of the ministry in the right service that in the complete the assessment, and limited with they could speak to when conducting this work. 14 of 15 Sites Removed Weep Provided by the Housing Minister's publical staff. Phominent developers provided information on two proposed sites for Greenbelt removal capsel, to when conducting this work. While approximately 500 Greenbelt removal requests had been submitted to the Ministry in the Types since the Greenbelt removal requests had been submitted to the Ministry in the Housing Minister's political staff. 14 of 15 Sites Removed Weep Provided by the Housing Minister's Chief of Staff a fa function held by the Building Industry and Land Development Association on September 14, 2022. 0. Subsequently, one of the same developers provided to the Chief of Staff. 10. There site is the subsection of the component to be complex staff. There site is a section of Staff could not recall the same divelopers is an email directly to the Housing Minister's Staff of the arcs operating the Minister's Chief of Staff. 10. There additional sites are provided to the Chief of Staff. 10. There additional sites are provided to the Chief of Staff. 10. The Housing Minister's Chief of Staf		
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Public and Municipalities Not Effectively Consulted, Negative Feedback The exercise to select and remove lands from the Greenbelt precluded substantive input from municipalities, other provincial ministries, and the general public. Indigenous communities and leaders also asyste the Province failed to properly consult them on the Greenbelt changes. Public consultation required by the Environmental Bill of Rights, 1993, was undermined by incomplete and naccurate Environmental Registry notices. Imiting the public. Sublicy fully understand and commet on the proposed changes and their potential impacts. The Housing Minister's Chief of Staff was cautioned by Housing Ministry staff that the 30-day minimum consultation period was insufficient time to analyze the 35,000 overwhelmingly negative comments received to fully inform decision-making, nor were any revisions made to the proposed land removals. Recomment nor the Housing Ministry assessed how much the value of the Greenbelt land would increase if the restrictions on development were removed. Developers/landowners could see a 58.28 billion increase in the Value of the Greenbelt land would increase if the restrictions on development were removed. Developers/landowners could see a 58.26 billion increase in the Value of the Inand set reference and removal of 15 sites. Recommental and set sites from the Greenbelt, according to estimates from the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC), which is responsible for calculating property values for municipalities in Ontato. The value of one area alone—lands in the Duffins Rouge Agricultural Preserve site in Durham Region—could rise by 56.63 billion. The value of one area alone. The value of a parter ministries, municipalities and conservation authorities on envionmental and agricultural r		
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least 29 species at risk live, or are likely to live, in the removed sites.	of Damage or Degradation to Important Environmental	 areas with the most sensitive or significant natural features and functions. Almost 1,000 acres (or 14%) of the total removals are wetlands and woodlands. Without the protection provided by the Greenbelt Plan, these natural features are at increased risk of damage or degradation, which can increase flooding, impair water quality, contribute to climate change, and reduce biodiversity. The federal department Environment and Climate Change Canada has reportedly identified that at
RECOMMENDATIONS 11, 14		least 29 species at risk live, or are likely to live, in the removed sites.

Conclusions

- The way the government assessed and selected lands for removal from, and addition to, the Greenbelt was not publicly transparent, objective or fully informed, and was inconsistent with the vision, goals and processes of the Greenbelt Plan, as well as previous amendments to the Greenbelt boundary.
- Opening the Greenbelt for development was not needed to meet the government's goal of building 1.5 million housing units over the next 10 years.
- About 92% of the acreage removed from the Greenbelt was from five land sites passed on to the Housing Minister's Chief of Staff from two developers, including a land site associated with a third developer.
- Assessment criteria provided by the Housing Minister's Chief of Staff were altered and facilitated the removal of land sites from the Greenbelt.
- The proposal prepared by the Housing Ministry-signed and approved by the Deputy Minister of Housing and the Housing Minister, and provided to Cabinet (including the Premier) to inform the decision to change the Greenbelt's boundary-did not clearly and correctly explain how the proposed land sites had been identified, assessed and selected for removal.
- Based on our interviews, other political public service staff in the Minister's Office, the Premier's Office and non-political public service staff in Cabinet Office, indicated that they were similarly unaware of how specific properties were identified.
- The government did not assess financial impacts such as serviceability costs, taxation impacts and land value impacts of Greenbelt boundary changes.
- The 2022 Greenbelt amendments were made without regard for environmental and agricultural risks, were contrary to the Greenbelt Plan's vision and goals of providing permanent protection to key agricultural lands and natural features, and may lead to adverse environmental and agricultural impacts.
- The Province did not make sufficient efforts to consult the public in a meaningful way or to analyze all of the comments received from the public consultation process required by the *Environmental Bill of Rights*, 1993. No changes were made to the proposed removals to address any of the concerns raised during public consultation.